Co-operation in Farming.

In almost every department of labor there is more co-operation than in any former time. The reverse of this, however, is true of the business of farming. In the early days of the settlement of the Eastern States it was very common for farmers to unite in doing nearly every kind of work. If a farmer wished to build a log-house, to dig a cellar, or clear a piece of land, several of his neighbors turned out and assisted in doing the work that could with difficulty be performed by one man. In breaking new ground it was customary "to join teams." During haying and harvesting it was common to "change work." Men who became experts in any department of labor, as stacking hay and grain, performed all that kind of work in the neighborhood, and were compensated by persons who were skillful in some other operations, as sowing grain and grass seed, slaughtering animals, or grafting trees. The farmers enjoyed working together, and generally believed that they accomplished more than when they worked by themselves. Sometimes all the farmers in a neighborhood turned out and formed a "bee," for the purpose of killing hogs, husking corn, or moving a building. By doing so they changed hard work into sport.

In those old times farmers' wives resorted to co-operation in performing much of their work. They "changed milk" in order to lessen the labor of making cheese. This plan enabled them to make larger cheese than when only the milk produced on one farm was worked up in the house. It also obviated the necessity of obtaining a large number of vats for making curd and presses for forming the cheese. They often united in the manufacture of various kinds of cloth. It was then the fashion to have "quilting bees" and "apple bees." All these "bees" were attended by sports, games and a general good time. Doing work without the aid of machinery, they continued to do it expeditiously by means of co-operation, and found pleasure in each other's society. The absence of machines and other labor-saving appliances rendered co-operation among farmers necessary.

The introduction of machinery has contributed to favor co-operation in almost all the mechanical pursuits. It appears to have had the contrary effect in farming. Since the introduction of machiney we seldom find farmers uniting to do any kind of work except that of thrashing grain. There is no more "joining teams" or "changing work," except in the one instance referred to. The "corn-shucking" and the "piling bee" live only in history. Every farmer works for himself. He has little or no intercourse with his neighbors. He does not co-operate with any persons engaged in the same kind of employment. He puts a barbed wire fence about his farm instead of a Chinese wall, but it answers the purpose equally well. He prides himself on being an independent farmer. In truth, he is too independent for his own good, socially or otherwise.

A large amount of expense might be saved if ten or twenty farmers would unite in the purchase of tools that are only employed during limited periods of the year. One field-roller is sufficient to do all the work required of it on twenty farms of the average size. It can be conveyed from one place to another without difficulty, and will last fifty years if properly taken care of. One breaking-plow, one grain-drill, one broadcast seeder, one post-driver, one fence wire stretcher, one corn-planter, one stump-extractor are amply sufficient to do all the work each was designed to perform on five sections of land, whether it belongs to one individual or to several, and it seems to be the height of folly for each owner of a small farm to own them all for the sole purpose of doing the work on his place. The cost of these tools is very considerable, while the annual outlay for storage and taxes is large. They require the same amount of care whether they are kept in use several weeks or only a few days in every year. The taxes and insurance amount to the same whether they are employed during a large or small portion of the season.

Objections can of course be raised against the plan of farmers uniting to own and use costly agricultural implements in common. It is unquestionably true that several might wish and not find it convenient to use the same implement on the same day. But the difficulties in these cases could be readily adjusted. The care and disposition of the tools could be given to one person or to a committee chosen by all the joint owners, who should receive applications and give the use of the implement to those persons who could employ them without much inconvenience to others. As a rule each farm implement remains idle about half of each day on account of the inability of a team to operate it a longer time. If one farmer uses it constantly during the forenoon another may attach a fresh team to it and use it constantly during the afternoon. In respect to keeping costly machinery constantly occupied, manufacturers "are wiser in their generation" than farmers are. They not unfrequently employ two sets of hands to manage the same machine, so that one may eat, rest and sleep while the other is at work. By so doing they save the expense of one shop and one set of machinery, and also save paying a large sum for taxes and insurance. It is a fact well known to the farmers of every neighborhood that some one person generally acquires greater skill in the use of particular implements than any one of his neighbors. When this is the case there is economy in allowing him to operate the machine that he can manage to so excellent advantage. He can take it from one farm to another, on the same day or on different days, and use on it the teams each farmer provides. The more frequently one uses a machine the better his management of it becomes, and, as a consequence, the larger is the amount of work accomplished. Good work as well as much work is the result of allowing one person to operate a machine till he becomes very proficient in its employment. As to the machine itself, it receives less damage at the hands of one than at the hands of many, some of whom are very awkward and bungling in the use of tools of every kind. Many a man who plows a straight furrow cuts a very crooked swath. The person who builds a fine hay-stack may fail in sowing grass-seed. There are many persons who should never be intrusted with the use of a mower or harvester. They can accomplish little with it, and are very likely to injure themselves or the machine itself by awkwardness or carelessness.

There are many other ways in which farmers may save much and add much to the comfort of their families by co-operative efforts. There is considerable expense attending building and filling an ice-house of sufficient capacity to supply a family. If, however, ten farmers unite in building and filling an ice-house the expense to each will be trifling. The labor of ten men and teams during one day in winter will be sufficient to fill it. If it is located on a public road or at the intersection of two roads the trouble of obtaining a supply of ice for each family will be trifling. To prevent wastage as far as possible, it should be opened at a certain hour in the morning or evening of each day, and kept closed the remainder of the time. If desirable the ice-house may be used for storing fresh meats and poultry during the summer. Much can be accomplished by means of co-operation in supplying farms, houses and stables with water. In many instances water may be conveyed from a single spring to the houses, stables and pastures of half a dozen farmers. All that is wanted are suitable pipes laid below the frost line and terminating where the water is desired. One main may be sufficient to conduct the water the entire distance. From this main service pipes may extend to as many places as the water is needed for stock or domestic purposes. An artesian well is generally too costly a luxury for an ordinary farmer to indulge in, but in many places an artesian well may be made to supply all the water required on several farms. The expense of conveying water in wooden or metal pipes is trifling, but the convenience of the arrangement can only be appreciated by persons who have enjoyed the advantages of hydrant water in cities, and are then compelled to raise it from a deep well by means of a bucket or a pump. In many cases a pump operated by wind power will raise all the water required on several farms. Half or three-fourths of the expense of digging wells and erecting pumping works might be saved if farmers would unite in obtaining a supply of water.—*Chicago Times.*

Some Types of Western Girls.

Sitting over there in a corner of the porch, says a Chautauqua Lake correspondent, is the typical Pittsburgh girl. She dresses well, but not so elaborately as some of her sisters from other places; she goes in for brains, money, handsome masculine admirers and personal comfort; she is good-looking or pretty, but is not beautiful, as a rule; she has a carriage or buggy at home and knows how to row and ride; she flirts with enthusiasm and has a goodly following of beaux, but she rarely marries until she is past twenty. Lazily rocking to and fro in that big chair is the Cleveland girl. She is wonderfully vivacious; her piquancy is something marvelous and electrical in its effect. She is exceedingly pretty, and frequently has the rarest kind of American beauty. She is quiet in dress, but has a style and knack in wearing her costumes that makes her the envy of her sex here. This faculty enables her to always appear fresh and dainty without frequent changes in apparel. She reads a great deal, talks well, flirts in a *dolce far nuente* way, that is as becoming to her as her cloth robes. She is independent in opinion, knows something about politics from an Ohio stand-point. She deals frankly with the men of her acquaintance, is shy about making friends of strangers, and dances divinely. The girl who is laughing and talking rapidly with the gentleman who is promenading with her is from Columbus, O. She wears a great many showy dresses, knows every body, is good hearted, easy to become acquainted with at this sort of place, talks a great deal about her school-life and her conquests, and does not like the Cleveland girl. The Buffalo girl is pretty and interesting, and has ideas. She does not know how to dress well, because she admires obstreporous colors. She dances well, flirts as though she enjoyed it hugely, and marries a man with a great deal of money—if she can. The Indianapolis girl is jolly, affable and kind-hearted. She is moderate in her ambitions, likes autograph albums, and wears nice, tasteful dresses. The Louisville girl is full of dash and vim, dresses nobbily, and has many marvelous suits. She has a pretty Southern accent, and is a general favorite. One of the best types of Ohio womanhood is the Warren girl. She is modest, shy, extremely pretty, quiet but stylish in dress, exquisite in figure, charming in face and conversation, and mows down the other sex without apparent effort or desire. She is good and womanly, and "knows heaps."

The Cost in Men of the Afghan War.

A return has been made to the House of Commons of the numbers killed or dead of disease, or invalided in each of the three armies operating beyond the Indus, in the late campaign in Afghanistan (1878-9), from the date of the advance beyond our frontier into the Khyber Pass, up to the return across the Indus of the regiments ordered back at the close of the operations in the field. The numbers are given per regiment, troop and battery, and the casualities of the three armies appear separately. The abstract at the close, shows that eight European and two native officers were killed in action, and two European officers died of their wounds; 14 European and 21 native officers died of disease; 62 European officers and 43 native officers were invalided. Total casualities among officers—European 86, natives 66. Among the British troops 17 men were killed in action, 3 died of their wounds, 315 of disease and 1,176 were invalided—total, 1,511. Among the native troops 75 were killed in action, 23 died of their wounds, 1,129 of disease and 1,586 were invalided—total, 2,813. The grand total of casualties among men was thus 4,324; including officers too, 4,446.—*London Times.*

Dr. Tanner crops up in the pages of nearly every English periodical, and will be referred to in every new encyclopedia and thousands of medical works. If he has not got money, he has got in six weeks as world-wide a reputation as Wellington or Byron in as many years.

HOME AND FARM.

Good flour is not tested by its color. White flour may not be the best. The test of good flour is by the amount of water it absorbs.

A correspondent inquires for the best breed of chickens. The Cochins and Brahmas are of large size and are good layers. Plymouth Rocks are equally desirable. The Leghorns and Spanish are superior layers. A farmer better keep but one kind.—*Iowa State Register.*

Egg Drink.—The following drink for relieving sickness of the stomach was introduced by Dr. Hahahan, and is very palatable and agreeable: "Beat up one egg very well, say for twenty minutes, then add fresh milk, one pint; water, one pint; sugar, to make it palatable; boil, and let it cool; drink when cold. If it becomes curds and whey it is useless."

Mr. Robert Hall, the leading live-stock salesman of London and Liverpool, said in a recent speech in Toronto, that he preferred to have hogs straight on the back, with good, short noses, well formed jowls, and well formed back of the jowls. Length was desirable in a pig for the English market, because it affored a large amount of good mixed bacon. The taste for bacon was changing in England. More lean and less fat was now desired. To obtain pork of fine flavor, pigs should have vegetables as well as corn to eat.

Charcoal, laid flat while cold on a burn, will cause the pain to abate. Tainted meat, surrounded with it, is sweetened; strewn over heaps of decomposed pelts, or over dead animals, it prevents any unpleasant odor. Foul water is purified by it. It sweetens offensive air if placed in shallow trays around apartments. It is so porous that it absorbs and condenses gases most readily. One cubic inch of fresh charcoal will absorb nearly one hundred cubic inches of gaseous ammonia. Charcoal forms an unrivaled poultice for malignant wounds and sores. In cases of what is known as "proud flesh" it is invaluable. It hurts no texture, injures no color, and is a simple and safe sweetener and disinfectant.

Wintering Geraniums.—In the absence of a green-house the next best position is the sunny window of a cool room. If too much heat is given the plants will incline to grow spindling, and if a superfluity of water is applied they will frequently decay. The happy medium of both moisture and temperature is what will bring the most pleasing results. Pot singly, in rather small pots, and cut the tops well back. If the plants are not too large place several in a shallow box, with plenty of drainage. Deep pits, covered with sash, will preserve geraniums during ordinary winters in the Middle States, but great care must be observed to give plenty of air during mild days, as an excess of damp is destructive.

Almost every farmer prefers putting his hand to a bright plow, says the *World*, which turns the furrow with comparative ease to both team and driver, than one weather-beaten, and dulled with the previous season's dirt, and yet many dollars dwindle imperceptibly but surely away each year, and farmers annually grumble, all because of the careless handling of farm machinery. With one accord, reapers and mowers, seed-drills, plows and harrows are suffered to remain where last employed, to bear the action of pelting storms and drying winds. The repairs required the following season will cost more than the building of a shed or tool house, or the arrangement of a place for them in out-houses already erected.

Noble Traders.

It is well known that many French noblemen do not hesitate to sell wines of famous vintage, and make a handsome profit by the transaction. They practice other methods of money-getting which are not so aristocratic. There was one Duke, a millionaire a dozen times over, who sold his game, the poor, thrifty man, as eagerly as though he had been a simple poacher, and retailed the fruit of his country seat at St. Cloud like a kitchen gardener of the Plain of Genneviliers. He also sent to market baptized milk—he was a pious man, the noble Duke—furnished by his two cows. Another grand seigneur, a Marquis, drives a thriving business in loaning out silver-plate for weddings and dinner parties in town. It is the family plate which he puts to this use, and the pieces ornamented with his coat-of-arms graces the tables of title-worshiping commoners. There is also a Baron who is the "inventor and propagator of the matrimonial profession." Do you want a wife, not too mature, not too sentimental? Address, in all confidence, any of the branches of the house, Paris, London or Vienna. Deposit one hundred francs or one thousand francs, according to circumstances, plus a commission of five per cent. on the lady's dot. Once in a while the house has to sue delinquent patrons; usually, however, the excellent Baron gets his fee, as his splendid chateau at St. Cloud testifies. He has rivals, though, in the persons of certain Marquises, Countesses and Baronesses, who are trying to draw away trade from him by cutting under his rates; they are satisfied with a deposit of fifty francs or even of twenty-five francs, and charge a commission of only three per cent. on the dot. Then there is a noble Countess who leases small houses and furnishes them for the accommodation of English and American travelers, making a handsome profit thereby. Note that the Countess is very rich, and that her husband gives her an allowance for her toilet that would comfortably support an entire family. Three of the most elegant and distinguished ladies of Paris, whose names are constantly recurring in the society news of the journals, have formed a company of the most original kind, and keep shop, their confidential agent doing duty as shopman. They furnish the wares—nothing else than their cast-off dresses and toilet knick-knacks of which they have become tired. It is said that these ladies are doing a capital business, and that sometimes, in the intimacy of the boudoir, they graciously exhibit their account books for the inspection of particular friends. The book of heraldry includes the names of many pretty traders like these.—*Paris Letter.*

—Prof. Jas. Law cites many facts to show that birds may be the victims of small-pox and be the carriers of this contagion from one place to another. Pigeons and poultry in Europe and Hindostan are quite subject to variola. If it really be possible for the chickens belonging to a family in which there is small-pox to pick up the disease and carry it to some neighbor's poultry-yard, then the neighbors of all small-pox cases are really subject to a very insidious method of infection.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly for October.*

—Children love to torment. When they grow up, the boy gives his propensity free rein in hunting game. The girl torments the men.

[Albany Evening Mail.]

A Fatal Omission.

"Do you know that neither of the platforms suits me," said one of our old subscribers to us the other day. "As both parties seem to want health, strength and long life more than anything else, they cannot do better than have the Hamburg Drops and St. Jacobs Oil planks included. With these they can weather all storms, political and domestic as well as dyspeptic and rheumatic." His logic was good and convinced us.

A girl was frightened to death by a dream, at West Chester, Pa.. She was recovering from typhoid fever, and was so weak that, awakening in terror, the violent action of her heart proved instantly fatal.

[Allentown Democrat.]

Laubach, the Hamilton street druggist, last week sold at retail *two hundred and thirteen* bottles of the celebrated St. Jacobs Oil, whose curative powers over Rheumatism the papers say so much of now-a-days.

"And the Leaves Were for the Healing of the Nations."

This is fully exemplified in the demonstration that so common a pasture weed as smartweed, or water-pepper, possesses in dicinal properties which when combined with essence of Jamaica Ginger and other efficacious vegetable extracts, as in Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed. It constitutes a most potent remedy for bowel affections as diarrhœa, dysentery, flux, etc. It is also an efficacious medicine for colds, and to break up fevers and inflammatory attacks, and for the alleviation of pain. Every family should keep a supply of it. 50 cents by druggists.

A Happy Restoration.

I can truly say that I owe my present existence and happy restoration to the hopes and joys of life, to the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and I say to every one suffering from any manner of kidney, liver or urinary trouble, "Use this remedy and recover." W. E. Sanford.
Holley, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1880.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Consulting Physician to the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, of Buffalo, N. Y., has resigned his seat in Congress that he may hereafter devote his whole time and attention to those applying to the World's Dispensary Medical Association for the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

The sales of the Frazer Axle Grease are increasing every day, because it is as good as represented.

Wilhoft's Fever and Ague Tonic, the old reliable remedy, now sells at one dollar.

Use Redding's Russia Salve in the house, and use Redding's Russia Salve in the stable.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, October 14, 1880.

CATTLE—Native Steers	8 00	@	10 50
COTTON—Middling	....	@	11¾
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4 75	@	6 50
WHEAT—Red, No. 2	1 13	@	1 14½
Spring, No 2	1 09	@	1 10
CORN—No. 2	55	@	55¾
OATS—Western Mixed	37	@	39
PORK—New Mess	16 00	@	17 00
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling	....	@	10¾
BEEVES—Choice	5 10	@	5 25
Good to Prime	4 75	@	5 00
Native Cows	2 25	@	3 00
Texas Steers	2 50	@	3 60
HOGS—Common to Select	4 50	@	5 10
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 00	@	4 00
FLOUR—XXX to Choice	4 50	@	5 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Winter	99	@	99½
No. 3 "	93	@	93¾
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	39	@	39½
OATS—No. 2	29	@	29¾
RYE—No. 2	82	@	82½
TOBACCO—Dark Lugs	4 00	@	4 25
Medium Dark Leaf	6 00	@	7 00
HAY—Choice Timothy	14 00	@	14 50
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	22	@	25
EGGS—Choice	14	@	15
PORK—Standard Mess	15 50	@	15 75
BACON—Clear Rib	08¾	@	09
LARD—Prime Steam	08	@	08¼
WOOL—Tub-washed, Med'm	44	@	45½
Unwashed "	27	@	28
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	4 75	@	5 75
HOGS—Good to Choice	4 50	@	5 50
SHEEP—Good to Choice	4 00	@	4 25
FLOUR—Winters	5 50	@	6 00
Springs	5 00	@	5 50
WHEAT—Spring No. 2	97	@	97½
Red No. 2	97	@	97½
CORN—No. 2	39	@	39½
OATS—No. 2	30	@	30½
RYE	83	@	83½
PORK—Mess	17 75	@	18 00
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	2 75	@	3 75
Native Cows	2 40	@	2 80
HOGS—Sales at	4 25	@	4 40
WHEAT—No. 2	81	@	82
No. 3	....	@	81½
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	....	@	33
OATS—No. 2	....	@	28¾
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grades	5 25	@	6 00
CORN—White	57	@	58
OATS—Choice	40	@	41½
HAY—Choice	23 00	@	27 50
PORK—Mess	15 50	@	16 00
BACON—Clear Rib	09¾	@	09¾
COTTON—Middling	....	@	11¾